The Bombay Gazette.

No 6,583.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 45
——— including postage	„ 73
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

☞ In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

OESTERLEY—March 12th, at 8, Garden Reach, Clara Margaret, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oesterley, aged 1 year and 10 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

MILMAN—March 10th, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain Everard Milman, Brigade Major, R. A., of a daughter.

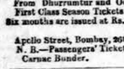
NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DEATH.

STRANGWAYS—March 12th, at Deyrah, Edward Giles Hamilton, infant son of Lieutenant Colonel George Strangways, Bengal Army, aged 6 months and some days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th		Leave Bussorah	10th & 2nd	
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Lingeh	25th	9th
„ Lingeh	12th	26th	„ B. Abbas	26th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	30th	15th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	18th

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., Commander J. Sanders will be despatched as above on 3rd April.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer bound from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on..... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P. Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15		Leave Calcutta	1 & 15	
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Beypore	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vingapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Cocconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	9	23
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	10	24
„ Tuticorin	7	21	„ Galle	13	27
„ Colombo	8	22	„ Colombo	14	28
„ Galle	9	23	„ Tuticorin	15	29
„ Negapatam	11	25	„ Cochin	17	31
„ Madras	12	26	„ Calicut	19	2
„ Cocconada	15	29	„ Cannanore	20	3
„ Vizagapatam	15	30	„ Mangalore	21	4
„ Bimlipatam	16	30	„ Carwar	22	5
Arrive Calcutta	19	3	Arrive Bombay	29	4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander A. Ibbins, will be despatched as above, at noon on 1st April.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders :—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Mandwa.	Karunja.	Dhurumtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice :—

From Carnac Bunder to the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry	„ Sunday.	Beypore	„ Sunday.
Fingorin	„ Sunday.	Calicut	„ Sunday.
Goa	„ Monday.	Telicherry	„ Monday.
Carwar	„ Monday.	Cannanore	„ Monday.
Compta	„ Monday.	Mangalore	„ Tuesday.
Mangalore	„ Tuesday.	Compta	„ Wednesday.
Cannanore	„ Wednesday.	Carwar	„ Wednesday.
Telicherry	„ Wednesday.	Goa	„ Wednesday.
Calicut	„ Wednesday.	Vingorla	„ Thursday.
Beypore	„ Wednesday.	Ratnagherry	„ Thursday.
Cochin	„ Thursday.	Bombay	„ Friday.

The Steamer "LORD ELPHINSTONE" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company intend despatching Steamers to Suez on the undermentioned dates during the present and ensuing month :—

March 20th, and 27th.

April 3rd, 14th, 20th, and 29th.

For particulars of Freight and Passage Money apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 25th April.)

THE new clipper ship "DILHARREE," 1,295 tons register, A.1. 14 years at Lloyds, James Bannatyne, Commander.

This fine vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agent, of ship *Dilharree*.

Bombay, 16th March, 1867.

FOR HAVRE.

THE "STAR OF THE NORTH," Captain Rawle, to leave the end of March, has excellent accommodation for a few First and Second Class Passengers, who will landed free at Plymouth or Southampton. Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

FOR LONDON.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government.)

(To sail on 22nd March, 1867.)

THE well-known comfortable Passenger Ship "SUSSEX" A. 1, 1,305 Tons D. D. Wishar Commander.

For rates of passage and freight apply by letter or in person to the Commander or to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIP "SIMOON," for Liverpool, will take ready Cotton at £2 per ton. Apply to

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Agents Ship *Simoon*.

THE ALEXANDRA WEDDING RING, of 22 Carat Gold, Dull marked, on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

THE NEW JEWELLED "GUARD" RINGS, Set with Turquoise, Diamond, Ruby, and Emerald. A fresh assortment on sale by

TREACHER Co. (LIMITED).

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and of the ESTATE of PREMCHUND ROYCHUND an Insolvent trader.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, has fixed MONDAY the 25th instant, at half past 10 of the clock in the forenoon at his Chambers in the Court House for the appointment of a Trustee of the abovenamed ESTATE in the place of Mr. Henry Durance Cartwright who is about to leave India.—Dated this 15th day of March 1867.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kinnaird & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 tons, Captain Corurn, will be despatched on the 5th April.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste :—

For Passengers.

First Class.....£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen	Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2 „	Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
½ „	Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1 „	Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
		1	Rug with Strap.
1 „	Fine Colored do.	1	Dressing Bag.
1 „	White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
		2	Overland Trunks.
1 „	Colored do. do.	1	Clothes Bag.
1 (one)	Overland Suit.	1	Opera Hat.
2 (two)	Sleeping Suits.	1	Travelling Hat.
2 (two)	Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Courier Bag.
6 (six)	Scarfs and Ties.	1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House.

BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM :

BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "REVENUE," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for the ship *Revenue*.

Bombay, 27th February 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "BAYARD," Captain Jackson, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Jackson will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

ROBINSON & Co.,
Agents for Capt. & Owners.

Bombay, 15th March 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "SIBERIA," from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats for their respective goods without delay, failing which all packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Delivery orders accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to the undersigned for countersignature

Captain Clark will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.,
Agents Ship *Siberia*.

Bombay, 18th March 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PEVERIL OF THE PEAK," from London, are requested to send off boats for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned. Captain Loftus will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ships's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents of the Ship, *Peveril of the Peak*.

Bombay, 19th March, 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "EAGLET," Ginder, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the Concerned.

Captain Ginder will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Ginder.

Bombay, 9th March, 1867.

NOTICE—SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office up to 2 P. M., on MONDAY, the 25th instant, from parties willing to undertake the construction of the following works :—

(1) Stables and Coach Houses, (2) Drains in yard—Plans and Specifications may be seen, and every information obtained, on application at the Office of the Company's, Superintendent Engineer, Mazagon Dock Yard.

By order of the Superintendent.

W. D. LOVELL.

COLONEL MARRIOTT'S HOUSE at Mahaluxmee, TO LET, furnished, from 1st May to 1st December. Apply to Jaffer Sulliman.

GEO W. WHEATLEY & Co's OVERLAND AGENCY.—Messrs. WHEATLEY and Co., formerly WAGHORN and Co., beg to announce that their Globe Express and GENERAL FORWARDING Business in Bombay lately superintended by Mr. PARTRIDGE is now conducted by their own Firm in their own names and all applications should be addressed accordingly to WHEATLEY and Co., Bombay.

Temporary offices, David Sassoon's Buildings, No. 4, Ground Floor, Elphinstone Circle.

RED BOOT MART.—Established 1845. Always on hand a great variety of Ladies, Gents and Children's Boots, Shoes, &c. Regular Overland supplies received. Prices moderate. Terms invariably cash. 2 and 3, Hummum Street. R. PARTRIDGE.

LOST, BANK OF INDIA CERTIFICATES OF SHARES, Numbers 3434, 57, Number of Shares 1178, 1181 amount of shares 24 of the old issue in the name of the late Dr. HANBURY, H. M.'s 33rd Regiment. Any information regarding these shares ought to be handed to the subscriber, to whom as Administrator on the estate of the late Dr. Hanbury duplicates will be issued, any one selling the lost certificates will do so at his risk.

I Dean Lane, 18th March 1867. J. A. BROWN.

TO GENTLEMEN OR INVALIDS GOING to MATHERAN, POONA, MAHABLESHWUR, or NEILGHERIES.—FOR SALE—A new BATH CARRIAGE, or CHAIR, handsomely fitted up and very roomy, made to order by THORN, expressly for a gentleman in Bombay, suited to be drawn by either a Poney or by hand, with framed knee flap, hood joints and caloche, lined with morocco and cloth. Apply to

Mr. A. B. COLLET,
Girgaum Coach-works.

NOTICE TO AGENTS AND CAPTAINS OF SHIPS.—GOOD AND FRESH BISCUIT may be obtained from the Commissariat Department at the rate of sixteen Rupees per cwt.

Apply to the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

ALFRED LUCAS, Lieut.-Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer Presidency.

Bombay, Exc. Commissariat Office, 15th March 1867.

NOW READY,

SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE WATER CURE of KARLSBAD IN BOHEMIA. *Written expressly for Indian Friends*, by CAPTAIN THOYTS, Bombay Staff Corps.

Price Rs. 1-8—free by post.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER and MILLER, (late Chief Engineers in P. & O. Co.,) beg to intimate they have OPENED the above Establishment on Carnac Bunder as ENGINEERS, MILL WRIGHTS, BOILER MAKERS, and GENERAL SMITHS, and are prepared to undertake the Repairs and Erection of all classes of Machinery.

Ship Captains will find the Carnac Iron Works very convenient from its close proximity to the Harbour.

Boats can come alongside at any state of the tide.

Carnac Bunder, 17th February 1867.

GREAT RAFFLE OF JEWELLERY, consisting of the undermentioned Prizes. To be Raffled for by 100 Members at Rs. 10 each. THIRTY PRIZES. On view at Messrs. BAZUNJEE and NUSSERWANJEE'S, 19, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

2 Prize No.

1	Gold Watch.			
2	Bt. Gold Watch Guard and Locket.			
3	Gold Locket for 12 Portraits Book Pattern.			
4	Do.	8	do.	
5	Do.	6	do.	
6	Do.	4	do.	Oval.
7	Do.	3	do.	Book Pattern.
8	2 Bt. Gold Lockets large and Small.			
9	1	Do.	and 1	colored Gold.
10	1	Do.	1	do.
11	1	Do.	1	do.
12	1	Do.	1	do.
13	1	Do.	1	do.
14	1	Do.	1	do.
15	1	Do.	1	do.
16	1	Do.	1	do.
17	1	Do.	1	do.
18	1	Do.	1	do.
19	1	Do.	1	do.
20	1	Do.	1	do.
21	1	Do.	1	do.
22	1	Do.	1	do.
23	1	Do.	1	do.
24	1	Do.	1	do.
25	1	Do.	1	do.
26	1	Do.	1	do.
27	1	Do.	1	do.
28	1	Do.	1	do.
29	1	do.	1	do.
30	1	Do.	For the lowest thrower.	

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for March—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS. at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard, with a list of Bohn's Publications, reduced to English Prices, is available on application. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

No. 6, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS Co., CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that all SHARES on which the unpaid Calls, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from due date, shall not have been paid on the 1st March 1867, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in terms of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Directors,
SCHOENO, KILBURN & Co.,
Calcutta, 13th Feb. 1867. Secretaries and Treasurers.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—The business carried on by us at the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, under the management of Messrs. FLETCHER and MITCHELL, will now be continued under the style of the METAL MART. W. NICOL & Co.,
DUNCAN FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 1st March 1867.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just arrived per *City of Canton*, a small Parcel of GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.

Recently to hand per *Michael Scott* and other Ships, a Fresh Stock of ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

Boiler Plates, Rivetts, Angle and T Iron.
Cast and Double Sheer Steel.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Steam, Bullock Power and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gates and Railings.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work for Verandahs.
Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware or General Ironmongery Goods.

For W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 7th March, 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Offices, David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, (opposite the Mint) on MONDAY, the 25th March 1867 at 3 P. M. for the transaction of the following business.

1. To receive the Auditors Accounts' and Statements made up to February 28th 1867.
2. To receive the Directors' Report.
3. To consider the present position and prospects of the Company, and to take the opinion of the Shareholders as to the future course to be adopted.
4. To pass such Resolutions with reference either to the future conduct or winding up of the Company as may be deemed necessary.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. S. JOHNSON,
Bombay, March 11th 1867. Acting Manager.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED) is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for LOANS on the MORTGAGE of LAND and HOUSE PROPERTY in Bombay.

DEPOSITS

Received on the following terms—
For 12 months' ..... 6 per cent.
6 months' ..... 5 per cent.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 867. JOHN SMITH, Manager.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1866.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—All persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited) are required on or before SATURDAY, the 30th day of March next, to send their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS to the undersigned, Liquidators of the said Bank, addressed to such Liquidators to the care of the Manager of the branch of the said Bank at Bombay, or, in default thereof, the said Liquidators will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Bank, having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have had notice.—Dated this 26th day of January 1867.

W. F. ALLEN,
J. R. ENGLEDUE,
GEO. MACNAIR,
CHADWICK,
} Liquidators.

ASHURST MORRIS & Co.,
6, Old Jewry, London E. C.,
Solicitors for the Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and in the matter of the Estate of PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, an Insolvent Trader.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, has fixed THURSDAY the 21st instant, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the Court House, to appoint a Trustee of the above Estate in the place of Mr. JOHN LAIDLAW SCOTT, who is about to leave India.—Dated this 12th day of March 1867. CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Trustees of the Estate of Premchund Roychund.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 P.M.

1st.—To examine the Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1866, already audited.

2nd.—To elect Directors in the room of those retiring from office, who are eligible for re-election, and also to elect one New Director, and Auditors for the current year.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th March, 1867.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2-5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.

At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

"COCONADAS."—Just received a very superior batch of the following :—
"Burmahs," "Trichinopoly Muster," "Queen's," "Short Coringas," "French Muster," and the "new Havanna-shaped Cigar." Apply to

ROGERS & Co.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Association will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Association in Bombay on THURSDAY, the 21st March 1867 at 3 P. M. for the following purposes viz :—

To confirm the following Special Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Association held on 6th instant, viz :—"Whereas it is proposed to wind up the FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED), voluntarily, under the provisions of Section 145 of the Indian Companies Act 1866, in order, (and it is proposed) that the business of the said Company may be transferred under the provisions of Section 175 of the said Act to the Financial Association of India (Limited) which has lately been formed by and at present consists only of certain members of the said Financial Association of India and China (Limited)." Resolved. That the Liquidator or Liquidators who shall or may be appointed by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited), after the voluntary winding up of the said Company shall have commenced, he and they are hereby authorised to transfer to the said Financial Association of India (Limited), the whole property, assets, liabilities, and business of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited), on condition of receiving in compensation for such transfer such number of shares in the said Financial Association of India (Limited), as the said Liquidator or Liquidators shall deem proper for the purpose of distributing the same among the members of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited), in exchange for a like number of shares held by them in the said last mentioned Association.

In the event of the said resolution being confirmed to pass the following resolution with the view of carrying out the objects thereby contemplated, viz :—

That the Financial Association of India and China (Limited), be wound up voluntarily, and

To appoint a liquidator or liquidators.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Manager.

Bombay, 11th March.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867.

Eighteenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
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This Directory will be found to contain a greater amount of information than in any previous year. All the old features in the work have been most carefully revised.

The Army and Civil Lists, with Pay and Allowances, have been prepared from official sources, and will be found to be full of reliable information, corrected up to the latest date.

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Quarter terms and Ember days
Fixed, moveable Festivals, and Anniversaries, &c
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THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

THE market was closed to-day, owing to the Hoolee Holidays.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nom. value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	per ct.		
2,340,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	1,630 per share.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	941 p ct. dis.
4,000,000	250	125	.....	Bombay Prm. Bank.	93 per sh.
2,000,000	200	200	225 p.c.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Oriental Banking Company ...	99 per share.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ...	19 per share.
400,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	139 per share.
800,000	200	25	.....	China Bank ...	18 per share.
750,000	250	250	124	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China.	85 ex-div.
1,500,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	450	9	Delhi and London ...	No quotation.
400,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China ...	15 p share.
2,750,000	1,000	1,000	15	Madras Bank ...	80 p c. pm.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India ...	112 per sh.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank C.	29 p c. pm. ex-di
600,000	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of In.	46 per Share
....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	95 per share. [n

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	49 per an.
150,000	500	100	Nat pc	Bombay General Asset & Finan. Cor. ...	0 p. share.
250,000	400	125	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China ...	40 p. share.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	all	5 p ct	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...
£20	£15	5 p ct	Do. New £20 shares
£20	£2	5 p ct	Do.
£100	all	5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Company ...

223 per sh.

} No quotations.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 20TH MARCH.

	OLD.	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned		251 to 255
Dholleras		195 to 220
Bhowanggur		185 to 215
Surat		
Broach		200 to 215
Oomrawuttee		
Akote		150 to 180
Khandeish		
Barsee		230 to 235
Compta		220 to 225
Vingoria		150 to 175
Veeravul		
	NEW.	
Oomrawuttee		245 to 250
Akota		
Khandeish		245 to 250
Barsee		
Dholleras		245 to 255
Bhownuggur		
Hingunghaut		270 to 275
Broach		245 to 255
Veeravul		230 to 235
Vingoria		240 to 246

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 20.

Holberton, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 20.

Collier, Lieut. Colonel J. A., 8th Regiment N. I., on furlough, to England.

Laing, Lieutenant W., 13th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Kolapore.

Mitchell, Captain W. F., 4th Bengal Infantry, on medical certificate, to England.

Dunsterville, Lieutenant Colonel, Commissary General of the Army, on duty, to Poona.

Mignon, Captain G. S., Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 19th March, 1867.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Captain De Vitre, is ordered to proceed to Deesa at the public expense.

Lieutenant W. F. Sandwith, was appointed to officiate as Quarter Master, 26th Regiment N. I., in addition to his own duties as wing subaltern.

APPOINTMENTS, &c., CONFIRMED.

The following arrangement is confirmed with effect from 11th instant :—

28th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant F. C. Singleton, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Reinecker.

The following temporary arrangements are confirmed with effect from 12th instant, in succession to Major Francis, appointed to officiate as Commandant :—

14th Regiment N. I.—Major J. T. Hill, to officiate as second in command, and Captain C. H. H. Forbes, as wing officer.

The following temporary arrangement is confirmed with effect from 9th instant :—

16th Regiment N. I.—Captain T. Rimington, to officiate as wing officer.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH.
20 Queen of the North ..... Weaver ..... Aden, Feb. 14.
Nerodia ..... Nacoda ..... Cochin, Feb. 21.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH.
20 Eliora (s) ..... White ..... Aden and Suez.
Kona (s) ..... Bonfellow ..... Aden and Suez.
Gleuty ..... Adley ..... Calcutta.

The British ship *Oberon*, H. Towill, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The British ship *Dilkhurree*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—March 13th, steamer *Mala*, ships *Missouri*, *La Reine Blanche*, and barque *Pternel*.

DEPARTURE.—March 13th, ship *Regina*.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—March 14th, screw steamer *India*, from Bombay, and ship *Indomitable*, from Cowjeong.

DEPARTURES.—March 14th, ship *Louisa*, for Amherst, and screw steamer *Mongolia*, for Suez.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1304 Sussex, Nisbart—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. Mar. 14)
674 Venetia, Parish—Campbell Mitchell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 8)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

591 Abel Tasman, Riken—Volkart Brothers & Co. (c. l. Feb. 26)
1107 Almora, J. Byron—Copeland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 22)
508 Adriana Patronelli, Brenk.
690 Berenson Henstra, Nifterus—Volkart Bros. (c. l. Mar. 2)
1319 Bogard Jackson.
1045 Beaston Castle, Gibbs—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 26)
1408 Birmingham—Ritchie, Stuart & Co.
1309 Bulwark—W. Nicol & Co.
794 Cambay, Jackson—Finlay, Scott & Co. (c. l. Feb. 11)
553 Channel Light, Hayes—I. Clover & Co. (c. l. Feb. 18)
1297 Dillwyn, Bunstrup—W. Nicol & Co.
763 E. P. Bouverie—W. Nicol & Co.
1295 French Empire,—Sir C. Forbes & Co. (c. l. Feb. 27)
1105 Gahmen, Cunningham—Ritchie, Stuart & Co.
1017 Helvilya, Barclay—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Mar. 13)
1341 Her Majesty, Bain—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Feb. 4)
728 Hippogriffe, Bews.
1331 Hyderabad Baxter—Iron Ship Company.
545 Index—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 27)
1329 Inniskillen, Gibson,—Mercantile. (c. l. Mar. 6)
1415 Isabella Keir, Galloway—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Feb. 27)
1445 James Seddan, Hockes—John Clover & Co.
934 Johannes, Kloehgieter—Volkart Brothers & Co.
1129 John Bunyon—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Mar. 12)
1103 L'agostinann, Kennedy,—Ritchie, Stuart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 5)
1217 Lancashire, Barnett—W. Nicol & Co.
1259 Longwood, Penge—Volkart Brothers.
1175 Lydia, Williams—Wallace & Co.
1303 Malta Inkeleburi, Thomas—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Wodehouse—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Mar. 4)
1054 May queen, Pennie,—Merwanjee. (c. l. Mar. 11)
989 Merrie England, Pollock. (c. l. Feb. 14)
1197 Michael Scott, Wright—Ritchie, Stuart & Co. (c. l. Mar. 8)
787 Moss Rose, Bonston. (c. l. Mar. 16)
1189 Oberon, Towill—Peel, Cassels & Co. (c. l. Feb. 18)
1421 Pensacola, Campbell—P. & O. Co. (c. l. Feb. 18)
1237 Premchund Roychund, Scott—R. Steuart & Co.
1040 Princess Dagmar, Lewis—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb 23)
794 Revenue, Morant—Blackwell & Co.
1389 Richard Eyland, Canseron—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. Mar. 11)
1425 Robert Seddon, Pennington—John Clover & Co. (c. l. Feb. 14)
1151 Romania,—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 13)
1300 Saint James, Fullerton—J. Clover & Co.
1093 Sarrey Chimbor, Bosse—Kanop & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
1438 Simoom, Brithan—Peel, Cassels & Co. (c. l. Feb. 5)
1045 Staverton, Keats—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 1)
687 William Rimon, Brough—Nanabhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

998 City of Canton—W. Nicol & Co.
674 Delhi, Pickering—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 15)
446 Eudora, Knight—Nanabhoy. (c. l. Mar. 11)
962 Star of the South, Bowie—Grindlay Groom. (c. l. Mar. 7)
325 Westborough, Davey—Captain.

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

Krishna, Sampson—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. Mar 15)

FOR HONGKONG.

309 Kin Joo-Hogg, Davidson. (c. l. Mar. 11)

FOR CHINA.

427 Gladiator, Le Lonker— aptain.

FOR KURRACHEE.

Kurrachee (s), Cottier— (c. l. Mar. 14)

FOR CALCUTTA.

939 Avabhoy, Holland—J. P. Cornbothik & Co.
995 C. N. Freeman—Hajee Sedick.

NOT FIXED.

326 Aden, Riffey—H. M.'s Sedick.
558 Adriana Patronella, Brook—Captain.
950 Andaman, Asplet—Lyon Brothers & Co.
272 Any Warwick, Barone.
794 Atiet Rohomon, Hooges—H. A. C. Cadoo.
1178 Beaun Lambs, Mecan—E. Latham & Co.
1404 Bombay, Wreckler—S. S. B. S. S. Co.
569 Bombay Castle (s), Gammon—B. F. Cama.
1222 Catherine Rankin, Davies—Finlay, Clark & Co.
272 Colonel Ledyard, Wells.
859 Confidence, Mekeiler—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
723 Constance, Rogers—Volkart Brothers.
456 Corinna (s), Turner.
315 Eagle, Lanthiese—J. N. Cama.
202 Eaglet, Gander—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
835 Edwin Fox, W. Nicol & Co.
849 Emma, Marygood—captain.
1030 Emeequies, Poe—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
688 Futty Moonbaunck, Nacoda—H. Soliman.
244 Gallnat Nelly, Meffer—Leggat & Co.
4 to Governor Higginson (s), Sanders.
1176 Henry Handley, Gardner—J. N. Ebrama.
1220 Injaribad, Baxter—J. Sheppard.
853 Lauretta Metherson—Finlay, Clark & Co.
850 Minervs, Hoshagen—Volkart Brothers & Co.
481 Morning Star, Norman—E. H. Cama.
244 Mosent Merchant, Ward—S. Lal Md.
597 Nancy, Constean—Bomanjee Touche & Co.
871 Northumbrian, Piggin—Captain.
391 Nurbudda, Nacoda—Dwarkadass Gungadass.
Octavia (s).—H. M.'s
198 Omar Julie, Fanner.
819 Omer Pasha, Krukstedt.
1091 Otago, Masterton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1021 Penang (s), Mel olm.
856 Phuttie Surry, Nacoda—H. M. Sedick.
810 Pingault, Day.
1124 Queen of England, Nolam—Captain.
1216 Sandringham, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.
937 Shah Jehan, Rodgers.
1247 Snapcrier Berries, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
1279 Siberia, Clark—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1376 The Fortune Gillies—Edward Bates & Co.
1247 Thames Tridgen, Welch—Captain.
1299 Pellit (s), Mathews, T. and O. Co.
Northam (s), F. and O. Co.
Ottawa (s), Souther Arcade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

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SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

AGENTS :

Bombay :—Messrs Chesson and Woodhall and Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co. ; and all Railway Stations and Hotels.

Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, East Street,

London :—F. Algar, 21, Clements Lane.

IN THE PRESS.

Demy 8vo. *in neat Wrapper—Price* 8 *annas.*

THE NEW

INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT.

Orders are being registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. A considerable reduction in price will be made to parties requiring large numbers.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held on FRIDAY next, the 22nd March, 1867, in the Girls' School, Byculla, at 4 P. M.

His Excellency the Governor in the Chair.

The Annual Report of the Society will be read, after which, the distribution of prizes to the Children will take place. To commence at 5 P. M.

The attendance of all interested in the Schools is particularly requested. JOHN CAMERON,

Byculla Schools, March, 1867. Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co., have been instructed to sell the undermentioned Weapons at the cash prices annexed to each :—

A FIVE CHAMBER REPEATING RIFLE, by F. Barnes & Co., London, in case with apparatus...Rs. 175
A BREECH-LOADING DOUBLE GUN, by Collisher and Terry, No. 16 bore, with complete apparatus for cartridge filling, &c., in leather case, second hand, very little used 325
A MILITARY PATTERN MATCH RIFLE, by Henry, in case, with very complete apparatus, a fine weapon 250
A DOUBLE GUN, No. 15, by Lancaster, with complete apparatus, in strong oak case, and outside leather case 350
A SINGLE ELEPHANT RIFLE, by Reilly, No. 8 bore, with apparatus for conical, or spherical ball, in case, with apparatus 350
A DOUBLE SPORTING RIFLE, No. 17 bore, by Henry, with complete apparatus, in strong oak case, and outside leather case. 625
AN IMPROVED FULL-SIZE REVOLVER, by Henry, in case, with apparatus, a very fine weapon. 150
A FRENCH BREECH-LOADING REPEATING PISTOL, in case, with apparatus and ammunition, second hand 50
A LARGE AND SMALL SIZE SHARP'S REPEATER, in case, with apparatus 120
A PAIR OF FULL-SIZE COLT'S REVOLVERS, in case, with apparatus 175
A BREECH-LOADING AIR CANE, by Reilly, in case, with apparatus 90

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS, MAMMOTH PAVILION, ESPLANADE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22ND,

A GRAND EXTRAORDINARY REPRESENTATION,

SPECIALY FOR NATIVE LADIES

Accommodation is also made in the First and Second Classes for Native Gentlemen accompanying their Ladies.

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First Class.....Rs. 5 | Second Class...Rs. 3
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Tickets to be had at the Box Office, Mammoth Pavilion, Esplanade, from 10 A. M.

A number of Private Boxes, fitted for the express accommodation of Families, admitting five, Rs. 20.

Doors open at 7½—Performance to commence at 8½.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23RD.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS

NEW FEATS

રેલવેનાં ઈશ્તેશનો ઊપર જાહેર ખબર.

"મુંબઈ ગેજેટ" ના માલેક ગરેઢ ધનાડીઅન પેનીનશુલા રેલવે કંપની અને મુંબઈ, વરોડા, અને શેનતરલ ઇનડીઅના રેલવે કંપની એઅોની પાશેથી (બીજા કેડલાએક ઢકોમો) આ બંધે રેલવે કંપનીનાં ઇશ્તેશનો ઊપર જાહેર ખબર પરશીધ કરવા માટેનો હક તેણે એખલાએ પતે લીધેલો છે. જે ઊપરથી તે બંધે માંની કોઈ પણ લાઇન ઊપર જેએો ચેતવણી, જાહેર ખબર, અથવા પકેકારડી ચોઢાડવા માંગતા હોએ તે માટેનો ઠબરો લેવાને તે તઇયાર છે.

જાહેર ખબર કરેવી જુબાણમાં હોએ ઇગ્રી કોઇ પણ ગામડી જુબાણમાં હોએ તોપણ ચોઢાડવામાં આવશે.

રેલવેનાં ઇશ્તેશનો ઊપર જાહેર ખબર પરશીધ કરીઅાથી જે કીએકોઅો થાએકે તે ધનીનાકોડ ઇંગડઅની દરેએક ઇશ્તેશન ઊપર, નોલા કે નોા, તે ઊપરથી દરેએક ઉકોણે જાહેર ખબરનો મોટો ઊપીઅોગ કરવાનો રલએો ધગલ ડના ચોકેામાં પડએા છે.

ચીમાંની કંપણીઅો, ચાંહાણ ખાતાંની કંપણીઅો, હોતેલ કીપરો, વેપારી, ધંધાદારી, અને બીજાઅો તેઅો પોતાની ધંધાની બાબદ પરબની જાણમાં લાવવા માંગતા હોએ તેઅો શશલાએ રેલવેનાં ઇશ્તેશનો ઊપર જાહેર ખબર છાપવાનાં હકની કીમત ભુકેછે.

હીનદુશ્થાંન બંધે હેલી પરકારે જાહેર ખબર કરાવવાનો હક કેમ નહી કીનતો થાઈ પડે તે બીજે કાંઇપણ કારણ નજર આવતું નથી. આકમણ હીનદુશ્થાનની બે ગોહોટી લાઇનો ઊપર ગામડી ઊતારૂઅોનો આવજવ ગોહોટો અને વધતો થાએ છે તે જોતાં ગામડી વેપારી, ધંધાદારી, અને બીજા એા લેએોનાં જોવામાં આવેછે કે તે બેકોનાની જુબાણમાં જાહેર ખબર છાપવાનો હક મલીઅો છે) તેઅોને માલમ પડવાનુ કે તેઅોનો રોજગાર વધારવા માટેની જાહેર ખબર રેલવેનાં ઇશ્તેશનો ઊપર મારવાથી લાભકારીક થાઇ પડશે. ચોથી છેલા પનરક ઊપરથી જોવામાં આવેછે કે મુંબઇ, વરોડા, અને મધ્યમ હીનદુશ્થાનની રેલવેનો મારફતે તારીખ ૧૭ મી નવેમબરના આખરથાતાં અથવાડીઅામાં ૨૬,૦૮૭ ઊતારૂઅોનો આવજવ થાએ હતો : અને તારીખ ૨૫ મી નવેમબરના આખરથાતા અઠવાડીઅામાં ગરેઢ ધનડીઅન પેનીન શુલા રેલવેની મારફતે ૫૭,૦૫૮ ઊતારૂઅોનો આવજવ થાએ હતો.

જાહેર ખબર પરશીધ કરવારૂઅોનાં "તેજદ" (સંગ્યા) પરમાણે પકેકારડો "મુંબઇ ગેજેટ" છાપ ખાનાં નથી છાપો આપવામા આવશે.

જાહેર ખબર છપાવનારૂઅો બંધે લાઇનોમાંનો જે જે ઇશ્તેશનો ઊપર પકેકારડો ચોઢાડાવા માંગે તાહાં ચોઢાડવામાં આવશે, અને તેઅો રૂળી થાએ તેટલી મુદતવર જાહેર ખબર છાપશે. જાહેર ખબર છપાવનારૂઅોને માટે જે નવો મારગ જાહેરાતના આણુમામાં આવોમો છે તે છુટથી તેઅો વાપરે તેટલામાટે ભાવ ઘણો મધ્યમ મુકરર કરવામાં આવીઅો છે.

જાહેર ખબરની શરત "મુંબઇ ગેજેટ" છાપાખાનાનાં મોનેજરને મલવાથી જણાશે.

"મુંબઇ ગેજેટ" પરેશ, તારીખ ૨ જી જાણેવારી ૧૮૬૭.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Regimental Orders by the Commandant.

No. 1 (Fort) Company will parade at the Town Hall as follows :—THIS DAY, at 5-30 P. M. ; TOMORROW, at 6-30 A. M. ; on SATURDAY, 23rd instant, at 5-30 P. M.

Nos. 3 and 4 (Masagon) Companies will parade at the P. and O. Company's Dockyard THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., and on SATURDAY, 23rd instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

By order,
W. P. WALSHE,
Instructor of Musketry and Acting Adjutant.
Adjutant's Office, 8, Meadow Street, 21st March, 1867.

WANTED an European CORRESPONDENCE CLERK—a liberal Salary will be given. Apply by letter, forwarding copies of testimonials, if any, to "K. J.," at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED by an European a SITUATION in a Mercantile or other firm. Has had a number of years experience at Home and in this Country and can produce unexceptionable references. Address "R. W." care of this Office.

SMYTH AND NEPHEW'S Delicately Perfumed Toilet Soaps.—Honey, Lavender, Marechale, Milleflewers, Persian, and Violet. A fresh supply, Overland, on sale by

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED).

STEAMER "SEA KING," from Liverpool.—Consignees of Cargo Ex "SEA KING," are requested to apply to the BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED), for delivery orders and take IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods at the Customs Bunder.

J. R. K. JOHNSON, Acting Manager.

David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

EXTRA OVERLAND MAILS.—The P. & O. Company having altered the hours of departure of the Aden steamers to Alexandria, is notified that the Mails for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, will be closed at the General Post Office on the following dates at the same hours as that fixed for the Regular Overland Mail viz. at 7 A. M., an after Packet being kept open until 8 A. M.

April ..... 3rd | May 4th
Do. 25th

The rates of postage are the same as those by the regular contract Overland mails.

NEXT EXTRA OVERLAND MAIL,

As the extra steamers are timed to arrive at Suez one day before the Calcutta steamer, in order to ensure the mails being taken on to Marseilles and Southampton, the service will be a service for *all* India *four* times a month. The weekly steamers *to* India are expected to arrive in Bombay on the following dates :—

March ..... 22nd | April 4th

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce, and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the mail Vans, notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the *time noted* :—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close.	An after Packet will be made.
China Ceylon Penang Singapore Hongkong Cape of Good Hope Mauritius Natal Reunion St. Helena Muscat	13th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure.
Persian Gulf Bussorah Bagdad	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Rajmachery Vingoorla Goa Karwar	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Beypore Mangalore Cochin Calicut Camanore Tellicherry	Every Saturday.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

THE NEW POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS.

Not exceeding ½ Tolah	½ Tolah	1 Tolah
Postage .... 6 Pie.	1 Anna.	2 Annas.

And One Anna for every half Tolah or fraction of a half Tolah beyond.

NEWSPAPERS.

Not exceeding 10 Tolahs ..... One Anna.
Above 10 and not exceeding 20 Tolahs ..... Two Annas.
And One Anna for every ten Tolahs or fraction of ten Tolahs beyond

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance	Weight not exceeding 2½ Tolah.	5? Tolahs.	100 Tolahs.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond.
	miles.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Not exceeding	30	0 4	0 12	0 12
,,	600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
,,	900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
,,	1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above	1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	3 1

"PUNCH IN INDIA."

MARCH NUMBER.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON—Punch in India's tribute to Sir Bartle Frere.
HALF SHEET—The Bombay Races in 1868.
QUARTER SHEET—Parsciana.
Jack and the Sepoy.
Justice and the Loafers.
St. Dunstan and the other fellow ; and several other Vignettes.

CALENDAR.—MARCH, 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ... ... 24th 1h. 49m. P. M.
Last Quarter ... ... 28th 9h. 57m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thurs	21	Sun enters Aries, Spring commences at 5-37 A. M.	6 5	6 10	11 43	11 59	
Fri.	22	Day dawns at 5-27 A. M.	6 4	6 11	—	0 13	
Sat.	23	Venus rises at 3-38 A. M.	6 3	6 10	0 33	0 51	
Sun.	24	3rd Sunday in Lent.	6 2	6 11	1 7	1 24	
Mon.	25	Annunciation—Lady Day	6 2	6 11	1 43	2 1	
Tues.	26	Evening twilight ends 8?m	6 1	6 11	2 29	2 41	
Wed.	27	Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun at 3-20 A. M.	6 0	6 11	3 3	3 27	

Bth March, 1867.
Time 8h. 32m. 56s. 0.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 5	LAHORE	Mar. 13
AGRA	Mar. 16	LONDON	Feb. 18
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 13	MAURITIUS	Sept. 18
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 26	MADRAS	Mar. 15
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 21	MALTA	Feb. 15
BANGALORE	Mar. 16	MEERUT	Mar. 15
CALCUTTA	Mar. 14	OOTACAMUND	Mar. 14
CAPE	Dec. 19	OUDH	Mar. 9
CEYLON	Mar. 2	PENANG	Feb. 24
FRANCE	Feb. 19	PUNJAUB	Mar. 13
HONGKONG	Feb. 15	SUEZ	Feb. 22
KURRACHEE	Mar. 15	SINGAPORE	Feb. 27

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1867.

IT will, we hope, afford some consolation to Mr. Massey to discover that his unpopular License Tax has one stalwart and enthusiastic defender in the Indian Press. The writer of a letter which appeared in the *Times of India* on Monday, and to which the Editor assigned the pretentious heading—"The Budget theoretically considered"—declares that the Financial Statement has "given next to unqualified "satisfaction to the thinking portion of our "not altogether numerically insignificant community" somewhere in the North-West Provinces. This somewhat pompous introduction naturally excited our attention ; and we became most anxious to see what a critic who began by proclaiming himself to be one of the select few of a large community who "think" (a sort of *Times of India*, in fact, from the North-West) had to say in favour of the very worst tax that has been imposed on the people in modern times by the British Government in India. We were not long left in the dark. Mr Massey, we found, "has demonstrated himself "a radical of the right school, and has done "for India what some of the best and most "far-seeing men" (the thinking men again, in fact) "would fain do for England, but dare "not as yet even propose. In a word, Mr. "Massey has reconstructed the Indian fiscal "system *in the interests of the masses.*" This is tolerably strong language, it will be admitted, to be used in a country where the Salt Tax is still a principal source of revenue. There is no answering the argument, however, that the complete reform of the financial administration of England effected by Peel and Gladstone has not been made "in the interest of the masses ;" the mere fact that statesmen at home have thought it their duty to abolish all duties on the necessaries of life and at the same time to refuse to subject the poorer classes to the burden of direct taxation proves them to be quite incapable of understanding the new fiscal policy for benefiting the masses which Mr. Massey has had the genius to conceive and is now attempting to execute. His interpreter from the North-West explains Mr. Massey's philosophy in this way. "His License Tax "is unmistakeably based on the principle that "all classes ought not to be subject to the same "incidence of taxation" (a principle which of course does not obtain in England), "but that "the middling classes ought to have their income taxed, not in the same proportion as the "lower classes, but to a considerable degree "more deeply ; the incomes of the higher and "more wealthy classes remaining destined to undergo a still deeper degree of incidence should a "necessity for further taxation manifest itself." This is a grand and ultra-radical innovation, "if to the term radical we accord its laudable "and philosophic meaning." The *Times of India* will, we trust, forgive the extravagance of the supposition, but we cannot help thinking that this philosophical critic is enjoying a quiet laugh at our contemporary's expense. He certainly cannot be serious in holding up to admiration the conduct of a financier, who says :—"The poor are very heavily taxed in India, and "the rich not at all ; therefore, wishing to re"dress this wrong, I will subject all incomes from "Rs. 200 to Rs. 25,000 a year to a new tax, "and the incomes of the wealthier classes shall "still remain untouched. But, *should* a necessity "for further taxation arise, let the rich beware, "for their turn will come next." Is it possible to imagine that a man who acts in this manner can believe he is the true friend of "the masses." If Mr. Massey really wished to benefit the poor taxpayers whom he affects to pity, he would surely give them the benefit of the doubt whether further taxation will be required, and meanwhile let them go free, raising what sums he may want from the resources of the rich. But he takes precisely the opposite course. The poor are rigorously taxed to the uttermost farthing ; the rich certainly escape all taxation for the present, and will probably continue, if the Salt Tax should endure, to escape it in the future. Indeed the principle of Mr. Massey's financial changes for the good of the masses is, so far as they are concerned, exactly that of the well-known game, "Heads I win, tails you lose" Whatever happens, their burdens are increased ; and it cannot lessen their misery to be told that, if they only knew what was good for them, they would esteem themselves the especial favourites of fortune to have a philosopher at the head of the Finance Department who calls upon them to pay a new tax from which their wealthy brethren are exempted. The ironical critic from the North-West Provinces draws two conclusions from his review of the Budget. The first is, that the right honourable gentleman "may fairly be acknowledged to have weathered the difficulties of "Indian finance, and to have left, for his succes"sors, but fair sailing." Whoever accepts this conclusion will be likely to accept the other one, which is stated in the following words :—"It seems "to me that the *Times of India* should certainly be "not a little elate. The leading financial princi"ples you have no consistently struggled for have "at length won State recognition and acceptance." The "leading financial principle" of Mr. Massey's Budget is "to take from the poor, and "to give to the rich," and the elation of the *Times of India* at the adoption by the Finance Minister of a maxim which, to do it justice, it has consistently preached, must be in some measure checked by the reflection that there is not after all much originality in a doctrine which was originally taught among mankind a very long time ago by a certain gentleman who used (before he was so well represented up here as he is now) to go a-walking at break of day,

To visit his snug little farm, the earth,
And see how his work went on.

WHEN William of Normandy invaded and conquered England he showed great wisdom in his treatment of the vanquished race. It was not possible to make the Saxons think the thoughts of their conqueror but he could compel them to express their own in his language—and by stringent laws—rigorously enforced, regulate even their daily life, and so keep his power and the terror of it constantly before their eyes. The Curfew bell rang in a new era of English history, and from it dates a steady progression which in eight centuries has raised the Saxon race to a position among nations second to none.

England has since then made conquests in her turn neither few nor unimportant, but has not followed the policy which in her own case proved so successful. In British India, for example, so far from compelling the natives to speak her language, she has laid upon her sons the heavy burden of learning their barbarous tongues ; and it would be pardonable to think the English a tolerated, rather than a dominant race when hearing the hideous clamour of Hindoo worship and festival. At the present moment all India is keeping the Holi festival before which quiet dies out, silence grows to sound, and noise becomes tumult. The hideous din inseparable from Indian life is a very peculiar feature of it. "The silent East" this land is called by those who know nothing of it—silence being in truth the one thing that no money can buy. The silent East, where conversation is carried on in a series of shouts at the highest pitch of voices always harsh and loud ; where the very insects have a double power of noise, and where the croaking of frogs is as powerful as the baying of bloodhounds ! In Tom Taylor's new play—"A Sister's Penance"—now performing in London, it has been remarked that for the first time the s

that if they had such places for innocent recreation and instruction they would be very valuable to them. I need not enter on the various causes which gradually led mechanics' institutions not to touch the class for which they were intended, and which led to working men's clubs being instituted for similar objects. In these working men's clubs, working men—who, as I explained, are a superior class of men in our country—resort as gentlemen do to their clubs. There they have active games; no gambling is ever allowed, no drinking of intoxicating liquors, or any immoral conduct; and they can read the papers, have pleasant social intercourse with each other, and have interesting and agreeable lectures, *conversaziones*, and concerts among themselves; and I am happy to say that many of them now bring their wives and female friends—respectable of course—with them to these lectures and concerts. Now, you have nothing of the kind here, but as your wants are different from those in our country you may not wish to have an institution of an exactly similar character. I hope, however, that the new Mechanics' Institution will supply the want. I am sure that you would appreciate interesting and instructive lectures on natural science or other subjects, and I have no doubt that the possession of a room appropriate for such purposes will stimulate many gentlemen to be ready to give lectures on these subjects. Probably among yourselves some young men will study and be prepared to give lectures. In a great many ways I hope that it will be the beginning of an improved state of things. But, besides, we are in the habit in England of connecting various very useful movements with these working men's clubs or mechanics' institutions. We connect with them savings funds. We have for a long time had savings banks in our country, which are intended to enable persons who have very small deposits to make, to place them in a savings bank under the care of the Government, where the interest will be small but where their savings will be perfectly secure. We have found these so very useful that we have instituted penny banks, in which gentlemen attend at a certain hour once a week; and anybody who chooses may come and deposit as low a sum as a penny. Now, I have heard gentlemen who have been so kind as to take this trouble, say that they felt amply rewarded for their pains by the great gratitude of the persons who came to deposit money. It seemed to the latter as if they received money and did not deposit it, for, as one of our proverbs says, "a penny saved is a penny got;" and the sum placed in the bank each time is so small as to be scarcely missed. Then, again, we are in the habit very often of connecting a temperance society with these clubs; and that, I need not say, is of extreme importance. The movement which, as I was told, had been begun near Calcutta was connected with a temperance society,—for I am sorry to say that there, and probably it is so here, the money which is obtained from employment is very often spent in indulging in that dreadful vice which I am afraid has been learned to a great extent from my countrymen—and which I feel greatly ashamed you have learned—I mean, drunkenness. A native judge in the Small Cause Court told me that most of the causes brought before him he found to be owing to drunkenness. Such an institution in connection with a savings bank would be extremely important. We have also another class of institutions in connection with our working men's clubs—viz., building societies. Now, this I consider very important indeed. Persons are often not in a position to build a house. They may not have enough money at their command to be able to take the responsibility of building a good and respectable house. But by the agency of such a society as this, houses are built on a good plan—substantial and respectable; and a sum of money is deposited from time to time, which serves both as rent and as a fund by which after a number of years the house will become the depositor's own. And of course it gives a degree of independence to people, to possess a neat and comfortable abode which they can call their own. That is another of our institutions. We have also a great many of what are called penny readings—that is, interesting and beautiful pieces of poetry and prose are read by gentlemen who are able to read well and in an interesting manner, and the charge of admission to these readings is one penny. These are extremely popular in many parts, and from what I have heard of the very clever representations of Shakespeare by the young men attending your colleges, I should suppose that you would have no difficulty in carrying out such a scheme in your own Mechanics' Institution. I hope, then, that the Mechanics' Institution which is to be raised in Bombay will be the means of immense social improvement in your society. I have touched on so many subjects in the various addresses which I have already made in this city that I will not trouble you with many remarks on this occasion. You are aware that, although female education has been my special object, yet I have bestowed been giving very close attention to many others. I particularly have been endeavouring to draw the attention of the Government, and of gentlemen of influence concerned in the administration of the law, to the present condition of young boys who are committed to prison and probably on that account ruined for life; and I hope that before long the Government will take steps for the establishment of reformatory schools like those we have in England. You have one already in your city—the David Sassoon Reformatory; but its basis is not sufficiently permanent to admit of such schools being carried out in other parts of the country. When I say that it has not a sufficiently permanent basis I mean that there is no legal power of detention at that institution; and many other things are necessary to make it such a reformatory school as those which we have established in England and which we now consider to be extremely valuable. I have been also giving very close attention to the state of prisons. You are probably aware that though I have been occupied chiefly with children, yet circumstances have led me of late years also to study very closely the convict treatment—particularly because I have had an opportunity of personally witnessing the wonderfully successful treatment promoted by a most eminent man, Sir Walter Crofton, in Ireland. I therefore on coming to India was invited by Sir Bartle Frere to visit such places, and I have taken advantage of his kindness and have visited all the prisons wherever I have been. Further, I have taken the opportunity of laying before the Government, at their kind request, certain suggestions of a very important character, which I will not trouble you with because they particularly concern the Government. I will only say that I hope you all feel that those who are separated from you by crime are not permanently cut off from society but will have to return to it, and consequently that it is of the utmost importance to society that they should be reformed rather than that they should be kept in prison and come out worse than they went in. I have also taken a great interest in seeing all the institutions which I have had an opportunity of visiting, and I regret that I have not seen as many in your city as I should have liked to see, but still enough to interest me very deeply. Now that I am leaving I look back on the very short time which I have spent among you. The time I was to stay in this country—six months—seemed long when I arrived, but now, on looking back, it is like a dream. I can hardly realise that I am now returning, the time has passed so rapidly and so agreeably. I am thankful, however, first that the Heavenly Father has granted me strength to go through the very fatiguing journeys which I have made and, secondly, that the principles with which I came out I have been able to persevere in steadily—and I believe from the success which I have met, rightly. You know that I have not come out with any missionary object. You will not suppose from this that I am at all indifferent to religion, because I am certain all of you will feel that no one can carry out any good work without the assistance of the Divine Being. (Applause.) And you also know that I am a Christian and rejoice in Christianity. I should have rejoiced, too, had I felt that I was called upon to come out as a missionary, and would gladly have done so; but I did not feel that. I felt that God had given me some particular gifts, and that I ought to use them in His service in another manner. I wished to come out simply in token of friendly sympathy,—in the first place to show you my good will, and, secondly, to do anything which I saw I could do to help you in any way. I did not come out with any preconceived plan, or with any distinct intention. In fact, I hardly knew whether I should be able to do anything while I was amongst you, beyond giving you a token of sympathy. I have persevered in my plan. I have felt that religion was a personal concern. I could not allow my own to be interfered with by any human being, and I did not consider that we ought to interfere in the religion of others unless they desired it themselves. But I am happy to state that in coming out as a Christian, though not a missionary, I have had the kindest sympathy from all missionaries. You are probably aware that my religious opinions differ from those of most professing Christians, but I have nevertheless associated in a most friendly manner with, I think, Christians of all denominations in India, and have received from all of them the greatest kindness and sympathy, and felt a warm sympathy in the work they themselves had in hand. I have visited their missionary institutions wherever I have found them, and I think that you yourselves are beginning to feel that the missionaries are doing a great and good work—that they are doing good to the rising population, that they are making an earnest and most highly commendable effort, and that all of us have great cause to be thankful to them for their work. Particularly in the matter of female education, as I have already stated in various addresses, the principles on which they have acted in having female management in their schools has been of immense importance as showing what can be done by that means in the education of your daughters. I have felt confident from all that I have seen that your young ladies are susceptible of very high culture, and that they may become quite equal to all your desires and hopes. (Applause). And now, my friends, I must say farewell. I grieve to do so, but the time is come when I must return to my home. I have been asked to stay longer in Bombay. Many have said that I ought to stay and carry on what I have begun. But I say no: if I have been successful in rousing the minds of any here, they will go on working with more zeal and energy when I am away. I do think that my feeble efforts are necessary to aid such a highly enlightened and intelligent population as I have met in Bombay, in carrying on this work. But, more than this, I have a distinct duty in England which calls me home at this time. There are several institutions there, which are under my care,—one in particular for training girls, in regard to which I had to make special arrangements before I left England to provide for its management during my absence of six months; and I should feel that I was neglecting my duty in connection with this school if I did not return to it at this time. But do not suppose that I can ever forget India. While I am in my retired home at Bristol I shall still be working for India and thinking of India. It will be impossible for me ever to forget India, for with the many tokens of kindness which I have received it will be ever before me. But, besides, I see a great many ways in which I can work for India, and in which as opportunity presents itself I shall work. One thing in particular I shall feel bound to do, and that is, to make our people far more acquainted with India than they are at present. (Applause.) Nothing has struck me more than the profound ignorance which exists in England about everything respecting India. Those gentlemen who professed considerable knowledge of India, and who gave me much information, gave it respecting Calcutta of perhaps ten or fifteen years ago; and I find as I have told people everywhere, that Calcutta is not India—that Calcutta is not even Bengal—and also that Calcutta of today is not Calcutta of ten years ago or even of five years ago. There is the most rapid progress there, as doubtless there is here; and I expect that if I shall be permitted ever to return to this place—which I hope I may be able to do in about a couple of years—I shall find it very much changed. (Applause.) Then, I shall endeavour to let my countrymen know something more about India and to excite their interest in it. When I say that I shall try to excite their interest in it, you will understand what kind of interest I wish to excite. In your address you lament that you have not the pecuniary means of carrying out certain works which you would be glad to accomplish; but I did not come to India with the intention of asking you to find those means. All I wished was your co-operation and sympathy. But, from all I learn, you do not wish England to help you in a pecuniary manner; and I am glad to find that you have this feeling of independence. You wish England to help you by its sympathy, and it is that assistance which I shall ask my countrymen to give you. I hope also to be able to draw the attention of the members of Government with whom I have the pleasure of being acquainted, to the wants which exist in regard particularly to female education; and I trust that I may be the means of inducing ladies of intelligence and superior minds and high training to come and help you in the education of your young ladies. (Applause.) I shall thus be going on working for you, even in England; and I hope that if any of you should think of any way in which I can help you or can give me any valuable information, you will kindly and freely mention it to me. I think I must not say any more. I only now wish you farewell. I leave your shores with deep regret, but still with very precious memories which will always be treasured up by me. And I do not think that you will forget me—or I trust that you will not; and I shall ever rejoice at the thought of my visit being kindly remembered by so many in Bombay. (Applause.)

On the motion of Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung, seconded by Mr. Venayekrao Hurrychund, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman; and the proceedings then terminated.

Miss Carpenter left for England by the mail steamer yesterday.

EXEMPTION OF THE LADIES OF THE FAMILY OF THE AMEERS OF SIND FROM CERTAIN CIVIL PROCESSES.

THE following Bill, is about to be introduced into the LegislativeCouncil :—

BILL No. 3 OF 1867.

A Bill to amend the Schedule annexed to Act No. XII. of 1866 (Bombay).

Preamble.

Whereas certain persons are privileged by Section XV. of Act No. XII. of 1866 (Bombay) in respect of the execution of decrees passed against them, and it is expedient to extend the same privilege to certain Ladies of rank in the Province of Sind; It is enacted as follows :—

I. The Schedule annexed to (Bombay) Act No. XII. of 1866 (to declare the constitution of Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature in the Province of Sind) is repealed; and the Schedule annexed to this Act shall be taken to be and shall be the Schedule to which reference is made in Section XV. of the said Act No. XII. of 1866 (Bombay).

The Schedule annexed to Act No. XII. of 1866 (Bombay) repealed and another substituted.

SCHEDULE.

1. His Highness Meer Hussein Ali Khan.
2. His Highness Meer Hussein Ali Khan.
3. His Highness Meer Abdool Hussein.
4. His Highness Meer Mahomed Khan.
5. His Highness Meer Shah Nawaz.
6. His Highness Meer Mahomed Hassan.
7. His Highness Meer Shere Mahomed.
8. His Highness Meer Shah Mahomed.
9. His Highness Meer Khan Mahomed.
10. Widow of His Highness Meer Noor Mahomed Khan, daughter of His Highness Meer Futteh Ally Khan.
11. Widow (second wife) of His Highness Meer Meer Mahomed Khan, do. do.
12. Wife of His Highness Meer Hussein Ally Khan, daughter of His Highness Meer Noor Mahomed Khan.
13. Wife of His Highness Meer Hassan Ally Khan, daughter of His Highness Meer Nusseer Khan.
14. Wife of His Highness the Honourable Meer Mahomed Khan, Talpoor, daughter of His Highness Meer Sobdar Khan.
15. Daughter of His Highness Meer Morad Ally Khan.
16. Widow of Meer Abdoola Khan, daughter of His Highness Meer Noor Mahomed Khan.
17. Widow (third wife) of His Highness Meer Morad Ally Khan, daughter of Moobaruk Khan, Bhorgurree.
18. Widow (second wife) of His Highness Meer Noor Mahomed Khan, daughter of Mulick Sobdar, Noomrya.
19. Widow (second wife) of His Highness Meer Kurum Ally Khan, daughter of Alla Bux, Nizamanee.
20. Widow (third wife) of His Highness Meer Kurum Ally Khan, daughter of Mulik Ahmed Khan, Noomrya.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Section XV. of Bombay Act No. XII. of 1866 exempts the near relations of the late Ameers of Sind from certain processes of the Civil Courts. But the Schedule did not contain the names of the ladies of the family, and as it is desirable to extend to them the same privilege, the present Bill has been drawn up to supply the omission.

(Signed) B. H. ELLIS.

13th March, 1867.

FORT POLICE COURT.—20TH MARCH.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

RECEIVING SOLDIERS' BEDDING IN PLEDGE.—Soora Koostna, a Marwaree keeping a shop at Colaba, was charged with knowingly receiving in pledge soldiers' bedding.

About last June or July, Daniel May, a private of the 4th King's Own, gave a bed-sheet to the wife of an assistant overseer in the Gun-carriage department, to be made up into clothing. During the last eight or nine months he applied to her frequently, but she said she had not made up the clothes. Yesterday a policeman found the sheet in the possession of the prisoner, and seeing a peculiar number upon it, took the man into custody. The prisoner, in his defence, stated that he got the sheet in pledge for one rupee; and from what he further said, it was clear that he had a knowledge of the bedding being the property of a soldier.

His Worship convicted the prisoner, and fined him Rs. 50; also Rs. 6, the value of the bedding.

TRESPASS.—Alexo Pereira was charged with trespassing, without satisfactory excuse, in the house of Cosmo Collacio. The prisoner went into the prosecutor's house at 10 o'clock on Saturday night last; and when called upon to explain his conduct, had nothing to say. His Worship convicted the prisoner and fined him ten rupees.

ASSAULT.—Ignacio Lobo was charged with assaulting Marian de Souza, a carpenter. On Sunday night last the prosecutor and defendent had an altercation about some money on the staircase of a house at Dhobie Talao, in which both lived. Defendant pulled the former down the stairs and struck him several blows, from one of which he bled profusely.

His Worship adjudged the defendant guilty and fined him Rs. 50, or in default of payment of fine, to be imprisoned for a month.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(*From our Own Correspondent.*)

CALCUTTA, 11TH MARCH.

You must, by this time, be in possession of the details of the scheme which Mr. Massey has concocted for the purpose of raising the sinews of war, and you have been, therefore prepared, to some extent, for the cry of indignation which every class in Calcutta, except the richest, has contributed to swell. Nothing so flagrantly partial and iniquitous has ever been endorsed by the Government of India, which has thus emphatically declared to the natives of this country, that there *is* a law for the rich and another for the poor. They are further told by Mr. Massey that the whole finance system is one of absolute guesswork; that the figures so elaborately shown may prove correct or may not; that, instead of a huge deficit there may be, as has already occurred, an enormous surplus, and that, in short, no one can foretell results from the heavy tabular statements which have been prepared, and for the preparation of which we pay the insignificant sum of some three lacs per annum. To crown the whole, and to add bitterness to our vexation, the Council have been guilty of something very like that species of "sharp practice" which in other quarters is generally denounced with severity, and which carries with it an ugly appearance, for, instead of allowing the public an opportunity of stating their views and revealing the distress which will be caused by this Budget among certain sections of the community, the flagitious scheme was hurried through Council within three days of Mr. Massey's appearance at the Board, and passed into law. It is true that at that meeting, the Hon'ble Mr. Cowie, supported by Mr. Skinner, succeeded in pushing the Income Tax (for it is that and nothing else) high enough to touch salaries of Rs. 25,000 per annum, from those of Rs. 10,000 which it originally affected, yet the obnoxious clause which embraces incomes of Rs. 200 per annum, was not repealed, on the ground, (which comes with so ill a grace from Mr. Massey) that he would not burden the rich for the relief of the poor. He can scarcely be acquainted with the condition of things in Calcutta, or with the misery already endured by the thousands whom his scheme will still further burden. The prices of all things, and more especially of the necessaries of life, have already greatly risen, and promised to rise higher still; one by one petty comforts to which they were once accustomed have been resigned under the pressure of still increasing difficulties; taxation, under the experienced and unrelenting hands of the Municipality has gone on tightening its folds, till, what with road, house, lighting, and other taxes, bad seasons, and augmented export of rice to Orissa, there is scarcely enough left among those whose incomes range to Rs. 200 per annum, to keep body and soul together. But it now appears that in the lowest deep there is still a lower one, for the miserable pittance which these unfortunate people draw, and for which thousands of them do good and yeoman service to the Government, is to be taxed. That the feeling created by this most iniquitous measure is one of strong hostility you will not be surprised to hear, and it is satisfactory also to state that the better paid classes, whilst sore at the blow which has overtaken them, have room for strong sympathy with their poorer brethren. That Mr. Massey has destroyed and ruined for ever his reputation as a financier, not by this or that item of his Budget, but the scheme, as a whole, which he has introduced for securing ways and means for the Government of India there can be no question. "What will they say in England" remains to be seen, but I shall be considerably surprised if it is allowed to pass "without note or comment." The only redeeming feature about it is the allowance made for the vigorous prosecution of irrigation works. Though late in the day, these are to be taken in hand at once, and therefore something will at last be done by the Government which will not only advance the material condition of the authorities, but make such things as drought and famine almost impossible. It is amusing, however, to see the way in which Mr. Massey takes credit for having made the profound discovery that posterity, which will reap the benefits of these large works, ought to bear its burden of the expenditure occurred in their construction, seeing that the Press in every quarter of India has been persistently endeavouring, for I do not know how many years, to make the Government of this country endorse the proposition. Caught up at second hand, Mr. Massey claims, with a simper, the credit of a discovery which is in fact as old as the hills. I have not commented on this gentleman's Budget, item by item, as that is peculiarly your province, and I am not disposed to tread upon it.

A very melancholy event has somewhat shaken the equanimity of Calcutta society. Lieutenant Johnstone, Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, was found dead in his bed between 1 and 2 A. M. from the effects of chloroform. There are many who would fain believe that the death of this gentleman was the result rather of an unwise endeavour to minister to himself for the relief of pain produced by eating a large quantity of oranges, which by the way he used to eat with the rind, precisely as apples are disposed of, rather than of a distinct intention to shuffle off this mortal coil. A *post mortem* examination of the body did reveal a large quantity of oranges, eaten after this singular manner, lying undigested on his stomach, and the deceased did complain, I believe, of pain arising therefrom. But it is equally true that previous to the perpetration of the rash act, there had been an unpleasant discovery made by Colonel Pughe, the Inspector General of Police, and this discovery is said to have produced very unhappy effects upon a man of more than ordinary sensibility. Detected in the betrayal of an official secret, he was told by that officer that his conduct would be brought to the notice of the Lieutenant Governor, with a view to his removal from the position he occupied, though, to soften the blow, a recommendation would be made for his transfer to some Mofussil district, by which no loss in allowances would be incurred. The deceased entreated that the blow might be stayed for a few weeks in order to avert the scandal of an abrupt departure from Calcutta, and it does not appear that the prayer was rejected. He was simply told that that question lay altogether in the hands of Sir Cecil Beadon. On the night of the demise, there was a grand ball at Belvidere, the residence of the Lieutenant Governor, at which Mrs. Johonstone was present, but to which her unfortunate husband did not go. He sent to a druggist for a quantity of chloroform, and *also* for a small quantity of *prussic acid*, a quantity large enough to destroy a dozen lives, and it is this circumstance which gives the whole affair a truly tragic appearance, arguing, as it does, a premeditation on the part of the deceased to put an end to his existence. The lady returned from the Ball between 12 and 1 A. M. and found her husband reclining on the bed with a bag at his mouth containing a sponge saturated with chloroform. Just then Colonel Pughe arrived, and the distressed lady spoke to him about the circumstance, whereupon he entered the room, and found the deceased as described, with his head on his pillow. His lower jaw had fallen, and he was dead. The inquest which followed has not as yet been brought to a close, as one of the jurors required some further evidence, and so the unfortunate widow of the dead man has to be brought before such an assembly to depose to facts connected with her unfortunate husband's demise. The latter was only 28 years of age.

You will doubtless be glad to hear that the Government of India has thrown out the proposition which was made to it the other day, of erecting parsonages for Chaplains. It is so outrageously absurd that I am perfectly confident it would never have occurred to the mind of any but Chaplains, that singular body of gentlemen who with the doctrine of Apostolical succession in one hand, hold, in the other, an ever-increasing demand for privileges and comforts. I do not pretend to judge those of that body who are on your side of India, or those who dwell in the Madras Presidency, but I do speak of those attached to the Bengal Presidency; and I consider myself qualified to do so, as I have had countless opportunities of rubbing shoulders with these gentlemen, a process, by the way, which I have never found to be a pleasant one. With one or two exceptions, the Chaplains on this side of India would scare away the shades of Saints Paul and Peter if they were to revisit this planet of ours. Contemned by the better educated class of Europeans for their mediocre abilities, and narrow views, they are disliked by the great body of Christians for their superciliousness, arrogance and indifference to their spiritual advancement or retrogression. No one but a lunatic ever dreams of asking the assistance of these gentlemen when a religious point has to be adjusted, or spiritual instruction is needed to deliver him from great mental anguish. He only seeks out the Chaplain when some one is to be baptised, or married, or buried. In the former case, it is the quiet, courteous, humble self-denying Missionary who is applied to, or the Dessenting "pastor," because there is no reason for expecting the cold, frigid, and repellant demeanour which is so peculiarly the property of Chaplains. The applicant is not left to cool his heels for half an hour or more among peons and menial servants in the verandah, because forsooth the clergyman who preached last Sunday on St. Paul's injunction, to "serve one another in love," is reading the newspapers, or studying the "privileges" of his class, or calculating whether something like Rs. 1,200 a month is a sufficient salary for a senior Presidency Chaplain, or some other equally holy or weighty subject, and cannot be disturbed by such a fellow as a clerk or tradesman simply because the latter wants to tread the path of righteousness somewhat more firmly. It is so unreasonable and preposterous that he should surrender any portion of the little leisure he enjoys from Monday to Saturday to afford this sort of relief. Of course if the applicant were the Magistrate or Collector, or a subaltern from the regiment quartered in the station, or, in short, some one "in society," it would then be quite another question. I will tell you a circumstance which once came under my personal observation, and it would not be difficult to furnish a number of others, which if they differ in circumstances, possess, notwithstanding, the same hateful spirit. There was once upon a time a Chaplain in Lahore, and it was the custom of this noble member of a noble class, to visit once *all* the residents of any station to which he was appointed, and then restrict his visitations to the upper crust of society. Amongst those who belonged to the latter strata was a gentleman who was living with a woman who was not his wife. The worthy Chaplain was not aware of this at first, and so remained on a footing of something like familiarity with the offender, to the great amusement of those who were behind the scene. He came at last, however, to learn the truth, and of course was very properly shocked. In such a case one would have expected him to spare no pains to save a soul for whom Christ had died; we would at least have expected him to call on the offender and by entreaty and remonstrance induce him to sever the unholy alliance. He did nothing of the kind. What he did was this—he met the offender on the mall and——"cut" him! to the infinite amusement of the culprit, and the disgust of all right-thinking men. This same Chaplain refused to attend a *poor* dying man, because, forsooth, he was engaged in preparing some statistics connected with the famine which was then raging in the N. W. P. As I have already said, it would be a very easy thing for me to multiply instances, and pile one upon another, to show that from Chittagong to Peshawar, the case is precisely the same—total neglect of the poorer classes, and a sickening toadyism of the higher—but enough, practically, of the sacred injunctions which they incessantly deliver from their pulpits. I once visited a certain Mofussil Church, and observed, after hearing a sermon on the equality of ranks before the Almighty, that whilst the pews allotted to the Commissioner and his colleagues were well carpetted and "stooled," those given to the clerks were only matted and stooled, whilst those assigned to native Christians had neither mat nor stools! It was evident that there was no such thing as equality of ranks in the eyes of the Minister. The ecclesiastical establishment costs India a large sum of money, whilst the advantages on the other hand, are almost altogether nil. I am persuaded that if it were swept aside altogether, and the money which is now expended on it were assigned to the Additional Clergy Society, we should not only have more men, but better working men. In the matter of intellect and ability there is not much to lose, and there may be something gained, whilst in the question of labour discharged, the benefits would be fourfold.

The Bengal Branch of the British Medical Association has lately afforded us some very startling evidence, that intolerance is not confined to the clergy. The question of Homœopathy *versus* Allopathy was the cause of a regular scrimmage, in which the Sangrados composing that august body have covered themselves with shame as with a garment. Dr. Mahendro Lall Sircar is a member and a Vice-President, and he it was that gave occasion for a row, by paying a few feeble compliments to Homœopathy. He, a native gentleman, who believes from his Aryan brethren *toto cœlo* without a particle of their conceit, insolence, and inflated ignorance, he is a person of great abilities, a sincere seeker after truth, and one who studies the necessites and ailments of the poor gratuitously. I recollect his telling me on one occasion that there was a time when his antipathy and contempt for the "billionth theory" were quite as strong as that of any English M.D., but that he had lately thought it proper, in his search after truth, to give the advocates of that theory a fair hearing, and the specifics they commended a fair trial. He had applied them in several cases of elephantiasis of the leg (a disease rather common in this part of India,) and was surprised to find, that although he had not effected a cure, he had in some instances arrested the progress of the disorders. It now appears that in an unfortunate hour he ventured to express these views before the Association, and brought about a storm the like of which has never been seen in this part of India among the class of whom the Association is composed. The unfortunate Doctor was not allowed to speak. "If you speak another word Dr. Sircar," said Dr. Ewart, "we will turn you out of the room." One illstarred Aryan attempted to say a few words on the side of Dr. Ewart's victim, but was incontinently stopped. Three Medicos, Drs. Ewart, Colles, and Juggobundo Bose, flew at the luckless heretic, and would doubtless have tarred and feathered him, if it had only been practicable. At last Dr. Sircar was allowed to speak, when he stated that he was neither aleopath nor homœopath, and that he was pained and shocked at the way in which he had been treated that night. Then came a disgraceful scramble for the manuscript when the following highly creditable dialogue took place. Dr. Ewart *loquitur*, "cannot you give it to me." Dr. Sircar hesitated. The former then asked the latter if he did not "trust his integrity," whereupon Dr. Sircar replied that he had up to that moment of his life never questioned the integrity of any gentleman, but when his own integrity and sincerity had been questioned by the Association he had certainly every right to hesitate parting with his paper. He was then asked by Dr. Ewart, who was certainly the most violent of the lot, to give him, in writing, his views with respect to legitimate medicine. Dr. Sircar before he did so, would ask Dr. Ewart to give in writing what he considered the fixed standard of legitimate medicine. This appears to have been a poser for the irascible Doctor, who made no reply. And thus ended the greatest farce of our Indian Day.

The latest news from Orissa, or rather from Cuttack, is that 40 men per diem, or 1,240 per mensem die in consequence of famine and disease. The Commissioner says that number of the natives pinch themselves through many days of slow starvation, struggling to avoid the horror of losing caste, and of thereby entailing on themselves and their forefathers and descendants the imagined terrors of a *chandalas* fate in this and the other world. Thus on religious grounds they defer resorting as casuals to the relief houses until all the feelings are swallowed up in the animal craving for food, and most of them who surrender even to this the last of all the instincts, are too much emaciated to receive much benefit from the food distributed to them. It is all too true that the great curse of India, caste, is consigning multitudes to an untimely grave in Orissa, and Relief Committees are, of course, powerless to contend against it.

Calcutta may look for an explosion in the direction of the Custom House before long. It has come to the knowledge of the Government that certain of the hands in the Preventive Service have been taking what plain men call "bribes," but which the authorities prefer regarding as "unauthorised fees" from salt merchants for a variety of reasons, and this discovery has brought up the whole question of the worth and effectiveness of that service. A great sweep is to be made of incapables, of whom by the way the number is not small. Attention has also been drawn to the manner in which the Superintendents of that service have usually distributed their patronage. At one time, the preventive officers suddenly evinced a great predilection for Roman Catholicism, (the then Superintendent was a Catholic), then they went of fat a score for Masonry, (the then Superintendent was a Mason) and so on. The fact is that the Superintendent should be a man from outside, who has no leanings and partialities for any in the service.

MEDITATIONS OF A SIKH SOLDIER.

(*From the Friend of India, March* 14.)

PERMIT and old retired Sikh soldier, one who served under the great Runjeet Singh when the Punjab was free and independent; who fought against the Feringhee in two wars, and afterwards charged—strange chance!—in their ranks at Delhi and Lucknow, to crave a little space. Old age loves to recapitulate the past, and ponder over the lessons it suggests. We grow wise when the hour of departure is at hand. Something, it has been said, of every man's experience deserves record, and why not mine, who am worn by many years, covered with the scars of countless conflicts, and the pensioner of the conquerors of my country? An eater of your salt, an admirer of the hardy race that has subdued this vast continent, it appears to me that I may be true to those feelings and the remembrance of the English boy who spared my life at fatal Goojerat without proving unfaithful to the land of the five rivers. But, it is not easy to preserve the balance. Olden recollections, fraught with national pride and glory, will sometimes crowd back, shaking one's new loyalty, and filling the heart with black blood. A brave people you will understand, and you should never forget what subjection means, and respect us that we can feel its humiliations. For the rest, the future is in God's hands; what to-morrow brings the following day may undo. All change.

Take the history of my race, its rise and fall, as an illustration of this face. Behold a philosopher and priest, the teacher of good will to all mankind, the innocent founder of a race of fierce soldiers which, but for you, had swept over and subdued all India! Pent up to the south by the British power, with no adequate outlet to the north to employ its superabundant and rapidly developed military energies, one of two evils resulted as a matter of course, and was never other than one of time. Nothing but the iron hand of Runjeet held them in abeyance, and with his death the Sikh nation stood upon the edge of a precipice. At first internal discords, struggle of party against party, chief against chief, cleverly fostered by the infamous courtezan and quasi-wife of the one-eyed monarch, Chund Kowr, agitated the country, and filled its streets and fields with blood. The bad passions originally raised by Gooroo Govind centuries before, and alternately fostered and curbed by our leaders, had risen beyond control, and bursting over all barriers, overwhelmed the land from the Sutledge to Peshawur. One escape presented itself. This army of madmen, drunk with wine and ignorant of defeat, must be turned against an enemy capable of crushing it, or, being itself crushed, would open a road to other conquests and aspirations. Whilst such was the policy of the Lahore Court, our intention went no further than to sack Delhi, and then build a bridge to London. Truly we have all learnt something since then! The resnlt need not be told. It is written. Albeit, but for the treachery of Lall Singh at Feroshuhur, when your power trembled like hemp shaken by the wind, and Lord Hardinge despatched from the field the military decorations it should have been his pride to die wearing, the results might have been different. We were beaten then, beaten too in the subsequent campaign, nor altogether beaten by your arms alone. Your courage, open speech, care for our women and wounded, and the absence of all personal animosity after the strife, won many of our hearts. It is peace makes enemies, not open war, for good foes often make bad masters. Still, whilst the English had some friends in the Punjab, every Singh hated the caste proud and desicable *poorbeah* sepoy. Imagine your own country over-run by Frenchmen and jackanapes! When, then, 1857 burst upon you, our first instinct was to destroy the creatures who had ever been in the hour of our humiliation. In a second the British power appeared to have passed away, and the Sikh people stood face to face with the revolted army. Whilst some among us saw in the event the instant opportunity of recovering freedom, those we considered most wise advocated a deeper policy. A country in an unarmed condition, without leaders, and just recovering from the effects of two disastrous wars, could scarcely hope to carry a successful termination to a struggle with Dude and the country northward to Delhi. But by associating with the Khalsa, whose soldiers began to flock to the fray from every nook and corner, the few available British regiments, and temporarily availing ourselves of the superior skill of English leading, success would be secured, and the aids perish in the using. To what purpose slay men so fitted to our work? The olden prediction that our race would capture Delhi under the leading of a white man, sagaciously added that the leader would subsequently be overthrown by his soldiers. This met every difficulty. An army from England never entered our calculations, as little suspected by your officers as by nine-tenths of my ignorant countrymen engaged before Delhi. There was, doubtless, secretly felt surprise that the Punjab should forge its own fetters, but this arose from misapprehension of the men who moved the puppets.

Not until Delhi had been stormed, and our troops, on reaching Futteghur, found themselves in presence of a British army, was the mistake recognized. An opportunity had been sacrificed, the Khalsa instantly subsided to a mere contingent, and those who had called us "brothers" in the hour of trial, resumed their haughtiness. Some anger and ill-feeling was the consequence, and subsequent rumours from the Raptee, and the vicinity of Delhi, pointed to *rapprochements* between and your new old sepoys. The Punjab itself was deeply agitated, but thanks to the all-seeing care of Sir John Lawrence, and the absence to the south of the great mass of the Sikh soldiers, the storm passed over without much blood. Once before, the open rebellion of the Punjab was averted and India saved to your arms by the same calm and wise services are already forgotten, and this was when—against all advice—he ordered the storm of Delhi, and then hurried away to Lucknow the soldiers who might have marched upon Lahore. Nevertheless the movement, though senseless, served to indicate the bitter disappointments of the originators of a plan as crafty as it was profound. When checkmated, the dust fell from our eyes: but the game was played out and lost. Our ranks happily for you were laden with much plunder, and some little remained in prospect, charms always sufficient to win the hearts and secure the co-operation of my countrymen. There was, besides, a strong attachment existing between the men and their immediate white officers. The discipline was sufficiently lax to suit the idiosyncracies of an oriental army, without sacrificing real authority. A knock-down blow has before now answered the purposes of ten days drill, and won the hearts and fears of a whole regiment. Though soldiers love rough treatment, these same had ever regimental and in character. Nothing more.

With the termination of the rebellion closed my services with your colours, and retiring, handsomely rewarded, I have since watched the current military events with a soldier's interest. But promptings of simple curiosity, in the first instance, assumed a deepened colouring from the rapid changes whic the last few years have witnessed, culminating in a complete revolution of army discipline, and affecting the temper and even character of my countrymen serving in your ranks. One cannot always remain blind. The suspicious nature of an Asiatic is easily aroused. Our villages around for some time boasted two or three worn out retired soldiers, like myself, arriving from the furthermost ends of the Ganges and Burrampootra. Little by little, however, these numbers increase so rapidly as to excite surprise, the more so that the men invalided as unfit for active service, were, in the majority of instances, strong and healthy. Besides these, there came those who had cut their names, with and without pension, swelling the number. Had Sikhs grown weary of fighting, indifferent to the cannon's merry roar? At first contempt separated me from the supposed malingerers, men, who shamed the memories of their fathers. But soon rumours, true or false, assigned other reasons for conduct today upon the increase. The British service, they said, was changed and had become distasteful. Soldiers made of flesh and blood, not wood; Asiatics in temperament with an independence unknown to the south, not Englishmen; men ready to lay down their lives, to march to Pekin or St. Petersburg, we Sikhs hate the petty rules and lines, pipe clay and formalities of Western discipline, which eat up every enjoyment of life and convert the soldier into a drudging machine. I had hoped you would have avoided this blunder of attempting to metamorphose a race of Pindarees into automatons—olden idea of your nation applied indiscriminately to all peoples. Denationalize the Sikh—a better kind of Hindoo—and you destroy those virtnes which distinguish him from the south country race from which he originally sprang. These things concern you. Distant stations; detested Bengal, where even Englishmen lose their energy and sink to white baboos; grills morning noon and night, combined with duty to solace their leisure hours—and absence of personal liberty—such are some of the evils protested against. Can you marvel that soldiers prefer the honourable poverty of their homes to such child's play? If my words are doubted ask your hakeems with what eagerness invaliding committees are appealed to, and let an impartial Government agent secretly go through the army and record the names of soldiers desirous of quitting it. Place no confidence in the reports of military officers, for pride and self-interest are blind. Witness 1857. Yet, whilst condemning the overstrong Horse Guard's tendencies of to-day as applied to India, and destined ultimately to leave you without the support of the Poorbeah and Sikh fighting classes, it must not be supposed the latter soldier has remained precisely what he was. Brought into close contact with southern prejudices, the influence of Brahminical teaching and caste feelings, not only have new ideas been developed—a large self-importance, but the effects of a more enervating climate are also observable in those who have been exposed to its effects. They are more apathetic and idle than of yore. But modifications of character of this nature are slow, and not readily discernable by strangers. I see change, a Hindooizing and weakening, in every one of my countrymen from the south. They are less rough, less honest, less out-spoken, less manly than before, but, with all this, not so altered yet as to esteem the slavery of your army, or to be other than the best soldiers in India. Having ruined one force by over-indulgence, do you seek to destroy another by a discipline as unreasoning?

Guard against these feelings and changes, nor permit false pride, the fear of being thought afraid, to warp your judgment. You have no foe to dread, as yet save yourselves. But the Upas tree may grow! Concede that the British Government has no active service upon which to employ a body of high and restless spirited native troops in India; that the jealousies of the home authorities will not sanction their employment abroad, and permit an old man to ask you to seek the moral in the experience of the past. At least do not permit your officers to retain in the ranks, against their will, such soldiers as have become wearied of inactivity, and desire to return home. These are the men who unsettle their companions and insult your authority, by such nocturnal acts as recently occurred at Meerut, Barrackpore, and possibly elsewhere. Direct Generals of Divisions to inquire, personally, into this matter. Whilst many quit, or will not join, the regular army, thousands of stout fellows between Bunnoo and the Sutledge, would gladly enroll themselves as a reserve force under your orders, ready to march upon active service at forty-eight hours' notice. Such a force, receiving half pay and meeting for purpos

BANKS.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India—No. XIX. of 1857.

Capital—One Crore of Rupees, in 50,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.,—Chairman.
JAMES W. WRIGHT, Esq.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq.
DALSOOKRAM HURGOVUNDASS, Esq.
Messrs. BRODIE & WILSON, } Auditors.
DR. AMBARAM KEVALRAM, }
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 15th March 1867.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—France 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—France 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Lyons.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghai, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice	3	per cent. per annum.
6 ditto	4	do.
12 ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital Rupees 5,981,250.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
CULLIANDASS MOHUNDASS, Esq.
Auditors.
Messrs. John Beattie and Hormusjee Jehangorjee Dady.
Solicitors.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and HURRELL.
Local Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, Her Christian names or initials should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits according to arrangement,
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondees.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms :—
On purchase or sale, 1 per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, 1 per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, 1 per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

HOURS OF BUSINESS ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.

Bombay, 12th February 1867.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 4 ms' sight above	2s0	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 3 do.	.....	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 2 do.	.....	2s.	"
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.	"
" On demand	.....	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	.....		
On Ireland do.	.....		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers } 1s. 11¾d. "
on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of NewSouth Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months...	...	6 per cent.
6 do...	...	5 "
3 do...	...	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 19th March 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COVET THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

4 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 0¼d.			per Rupee.
3 do.	... ...	at 2s. 0¼d.	"
2 do.	... ...	at 2s.	"
1 do.	... ...	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	.....	at 1s. 11¾d.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
" 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realization, to be made payable in the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M : Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 16th March 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 4 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 3 do.	.....	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" 2 do.	.....	2s.	do.
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 11½d.	do.
" demand	.....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.	.....	} 1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.	.....		
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 11½d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 11½d. do.
No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills and Hundees, issues Drafts, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 16th March 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £395,000 Lacs.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA :—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES :—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling and Nynectal.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

4 months' sight	...	at 2s.	per Rupee.
3 do.	...	at 1s. 11½d.	"
2 do.	...	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 do.	...	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand	...	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland		at 1s. 11¾d.	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe,		at 1s. 11¾d.	

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 6, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India,* Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On return of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly :—

At 6 per cent.	requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.		
At 5	ditto,	nine	ditto.
At 4	ditto,	six	ditto.
At 3	ditto,	three	ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS.

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—" Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3 ; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Bampari Row, Bombay, 9th March 1867.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 91,92,000 (£919,200).
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 45,00,000 (£449,650).

Head Office—Calcutta.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MILLER BLACKEN, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
SETH A. APCAR, Esq., of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
C. E. CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. Cresswell & Co.
MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
BABOO DOORGACHUNN LAW, of Messrs. Prawkissen, Law & Co.
BABOO HEERALALL SEAL, *Zemindar.*

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

Office in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives on Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India Bombay, 23rd November 1866.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a large commodious and airy First and Second Floor. Also three GODOWNS and three STABLES for Horses and Carriages in Armenian Lane. Apply to RUTTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE WOONWALLA in Armenian Lane, Fort.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS in different parts of Bombay, large and small. For Rent and other particulars apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co.
No. 7 Forbes Street.

TO LET, the extensive PREMISES consisting of Offices, Godowns and Stabling, in Parsee Bazar Street, nearly opposite the Elphinstone Circle, and formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department, apply to REMINGTON & Co.
Agents to the Land
Mortgage Bank of India, (Limited.)

TO LET, in Chinchpoogly, two moderate sized commodious BUNGALOWS known as Mornington Villas. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

TO LET (with immediate possession).—1. The Offices in Meadow Street, recently vacated by Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers & Co.
2. The Offices in Forbes Street, recently vacated by Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co.
3. A comfortable Bungalow, at No. 21. Love Lane, Mazagon.
Apply to FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).

TO LET at MATHERAN for the present Season, THREE Comfortable BUNGALOWS, known as the "EWART LODGE," "WADIA LODGE", and "MALDONGA HOUSE." All of them are furnished and well situated. Rents reasonable. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
No. 11, Forbes Street.

FIRST FLOOR of a HOUSE in Church Gate Street above Messrs. MERJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co., Auctioneers. Rent cheap. One furnished BUNGALOW at Mahableshwar. Also an Upper-storied Commodious Bungalow at "Love Grove Villard," rent reasonable. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
11, Forbes Street House Agent.

TO BE LET, TWO Upper-storied BUNGALOWS on Khamballa Hill. They are very commodious and facing the westerly breeze. Rents Rs. 600, and 500. For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
No. 11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

AN Upper-storied, and a lower-roomed BUNGALOW in Byculla, opposite to the "Treacher's Medical Hall." Rents Rs. 110 and 150. For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
No. 11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

A COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, No. 301, with 5 Bed-rooms, all the Rooms use newly papered and painted. For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

AN upper-storied and a lower-roomed BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon. For rent and other particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

A COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, in Grant Road, Gilder Street, with 4 Bed-rooms. It has a very large Garden and Compound with ample Stabling and servants' quarters. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an upper-storied COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW with four Bed-Rooms, on Malabar Hill, rent moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
No. 11, Forbes Street.

TWENTY-SIX BUNGALOWS TO LET as follows :—
ONE BUNGALOW at Breach Candy—Rent Rs. 150.
TWO BUNGALOWS in Middle Colaba—Rents 250 & 150.
ONE Commodious BUNGALOW on the top of the Chinchpoogly Hill, it has a splendid surrounding view of Bombay—Rent Rs. 250.
SIX BUNGALOWS on Bandora Hill, furnished and unfurnished, large and small—Rent Rs. 300, 250, 200, 150, 110, 100, one of them could be had also for three months.
ONE BUNGALOW next to the Bandora Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway—Rent Rs. 80 only.
ONE Small BUNGALOW in Falkland Road—Rent Rs. 50.
apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
No. 11, Forbes Street.

LIST OF OFFICES TO LET as follows :—Spacious and Comfortable Apartments in Meadow Street, above Messrs. Rossclet & Co., on the first floor.

Other Apartments, opposite the Armenian Chapel, Meadow Street. Rent Rs. 100. For an Office or Residence.

First Floor of a House in Meadow Street, or the whole House if required for Rs. 250

Spacious Apartments in Meadow Street, on the first floor, lately vacated by the Grand Finance.

One large Godown in Marine Street. Rent only Rs. 100.

Second and Top floor of a House in Church Gate Street opposite to the Cathedral. Rent Rs. 200 and 75.

For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Subscribed Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling. Agents in Bombay FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.
H. PRENTIS, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
C. M. KEIR, Esq.
A. STEWART, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld.)
11th July 1866.

INSURANCES.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 20, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continental, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August 1866.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1863	300,690	3	2
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of.....	64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.	W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Lewis J. M. Mason, Esq.	Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
William Aikin, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
H. G. Ashhurst, Esq.	Dadabhai Naorojee, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Thomas Simpson, Esq.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	Francis Tothill, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	

ACTUARY & GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.—John Elphick Leyland, Esq.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. G. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	CAPT. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETTY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLILAND, Esq.	LEFROY E. O. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*

THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies :—

Madras.....	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.	
Calcutta	"	MACKILLIP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	"	DENT & Co.
Shanghai	"	DENT & Co.
Mauritius	"	BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	"	DALGETY & Co.
Lauceston	"	DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ...	"	Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	"	ELDER & Co.
Sydney	"	FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin.....	"	DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
A. Hay, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referee.
r. J. W. Reynalds.

Solicitors.
Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615

assuring...	...	...	£7,590,968
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...	...	£1,458,379

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were £835,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on this 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profits „ 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium.. „ 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate ... Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ... „ 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium Rs. 123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e. without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co, Agents Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue exceeds £310,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— „ EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD).
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
Secretary—D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of